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houses of such city or town corporate on every market-day, for one month next ensuing every Michaelmas day; and in case of neglect so to do, such mayor or other chief magistrate shall for every such neglect, forfeit a penalty of £10 sterling, to be recovered in a summary way, by civil bill at the next Assizes, by any person or persons who shall sue for the same."—*1 year Geo. III. vol 7, chap. 25. p. 900.*

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any officer of any corporation, farmer of tolls, or toll gatherer, shall exact from, or compel any person or persons to pay any duty, toll, custom, or perquisite, not mentioned or comprised in such schedule, to be hung up as aforesaid; such officer, farmer of tolls, or toll gatherer, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £5 sterling; to be recovered by civil bill at the next Assizes, by any person from whom any unlawful duty, toll, custom, or perquisite shall be so exacted.—*Ibid.*

"And whereas the progress of the linen manufacture has been, in many places, retarded by a scarcity of fuel, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all turf, furze, and timber in faggot, for fuel, shall pass into and through every city and town free from all toll, custom or perquisite whatsoever, claimed by any officer or member of such city or town."—*Ibid.*

"No Toll, &c. for flaxseed, hempseed, flax, hemp, or cotton, or cloth made thereof, or kelp, pot-ashes, wheels, reels, hacles, or looms, for being brought to, or kept in market or fair, or crossing bridges, or passing through any city or place (turnpike excepted) penalty 40s."—*3 Geo. III. c. 31, p. 20.*

"Fairs and markets are such franchises as may be forfeited if the owners hold them contrary to charter, as by continuing them longer than the charter admits, by disuser, and by extortion of fees and duties, where none are due, or more than is justly due."—*2 Inst., 220; Finch 164; 2 Jones 207.*

"No toll shall be paid for any thing brought to the fair or market, before the same is sold, unless it be by custom time out of mind; and, upon such sale, the toll is to be paid by the buyer."—*2 Inst. 221.*

"The owners and governors of fairs must take care that every thing be sold by just weight and measure, and may for

that purpose appoint a clerk of the fair or market, who is to mark and allow the same, and can take reasonable and just fees."—*4 Inst. 474; Moor 523; 1 Selk. 527. Burdet's case.*

By 25 Henry VI. "no custom for goods is to be taken in the king's highway or elsewhere, but in cities, boroughs or market towns, where they are bought or sold, or brought to be sold, and where there is authority to take it. Penalty 20s. for every penny, two-thirds to the king, and one-third to the party."—*1 Stat. at large, 6. Perpetual.*

The following address has appeared from Hugh Fitzpatrick on his liberation after suffering an imprisonment of 18 months, on being convicted of a libel alleged to have been contained in a note in the Second Part of the Statement of Penal Laws against the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, Printer and Book-seller, Capel-street, returns his heartfelt thanks to his friends and the public, for their unremitting, and almost unparalleled kindness towards him and his family, during his protracted imprisonment of eighteen months in Newgate—a kindness testified by soothing visits, marked preferences, and substantial benefits, from the virtuous and the liberal of all ranks and classes, and of every religious community.

They will rejoice to learn, that he has returned to the society of his family, and the prosecution of his long established trade, with renovated health and unabated spirits; gladdened, in his declining years, by the general manifestation of personal regard, which he can attribute only to the public sympathy with his fate, and the public interest in the cause of religious freedom.

The righteousness of this great cause, and the consciousness of his own innocence, would have amply solaced him under privations, even more cruel, than those which he has had the honour to undergo.

But to Providence, as his main support, he owes gratitude unutterable, that the inexorable rigour of his mighty prosecutors has exhausted itself, and finally passed away, without the power of inflicting mischief upon his establishment, humiliation upon his condition, or (as he trusts) a blemish upon his good name.

Whilst, therefore, he looks back upon

his enemies with pity or indifference alone, he embraces, with the warmest emotions of a thankful heart, those friends of virtue and humanity, those advocates for a "Free Press" "and a Free Conscience" to whom he tenders this tribute of his overflowing gratitude.

He proposes immediately to return, in person, the visits of all, whose society has soothed the hours of his confinement. So very numerous, however, are these debts (and he is proud to acknowledge their number,) and so pressing the avocations of his trade, that he must necessarily rely upon the candour of his friends, for ex-

cusing his apparent tardiness, in some few instances.

To relieve his grateful feelings from the obligations of courtesy, is at present his chief anxiety. But to remember and dwell upon the numberless favours and benefits which a considerate and kind-hearted people have seasonably bestowed upon him, at a trying period, shall ever rank amongst his sovereign duties and sweetest pleasure, whilst memory shall endure, or life be prolonged by his truly Merciful Creator.

Thursday, October 20, 1814.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

OF the following words in the chronological table of remarkable events, posterity, and perhaps posterity alone, will form a just judgment. "The open city of Washington, the seat of the American government, and centre of the Union, was taken, burned, and destroyed, by British forces on the 24th August, 1814."

This event, which on one side of the Atlantic is denominated "a most brilliant dash," and on the other side, a specimen of "British buccaniering," took place in consequence of about 6000 men disembarking from the British fleet, making a rapid march to the city, after encountering a short resistance at Bladensburg from an American army of about 8000 men, militia, volunteers, and regulars, hasty in their assemblage, and scarcely assuming any military character. The British force entered the city of Washington on the evening of the 24th, completely destroyed every public edifice, and public property of all kinds, with several other buildings not connected with the purposes of war, and on the night immediately following, found it expedient to

make an equally expeditious retreat, leaving many of their wounded behind, where the previous action had been fought, recommending them, in due form, and "good set terms," to the agency for prisoners, and to the hospitality of the enemy.

This brilliant coup-de-main, or "nine days wonder," is a stroke that will either shiver the United States into separate pieces, or weld the whole more completely into one mass, giving new velocity to the inert quantity of matter, and increasing both the moral and physical momentum. Names are things; and often may be said to have a virtue in them which generates a progeny of great and heroic actions. In the very name of their city, Romulus continued to excite his countrymen to that valour which was made synonymous with virtue, in the language of the rising republic surrounded by enemies. *Rome, Rome,* perpetually reminded them to be strong in action, as *Numa* was still a present deity in the union of their councils as to foreign affairs, and in the wisdom of their domestic laws. The city of Washington will quickly rise resplendent from its ashes, at